

(c) REMARKS

The claims are 1-20 with claim 1 the sole independent claim. Claim 1 has been amended to correct a minor informality unrelated to patentability. Reconsideration of the claims is expressly requested.

It is acknowledged that no art rejection exists.

Claims 1-20 were rejected under Rule 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. The Examiner argues the amount of the ether compound that has tertiary carbon is said not to be clear in claim 1. The Examiner alleges that the term “ppm” is parts by weight and, accordingly, that phrase “parts by weight” should be recited in claim 1. The grounds of rejection are respectfully traversed.

The term “ppm” is an abbreviation meaning: “parts per million”. This is found on page 924 of Hawley’s Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 13th edition, published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997 (copy attached).

Accordingly, the unit “ppm” is on a weight basis. Specifically, it indicates the content of the ether compound based on the weight of the toner. This is illustrated, inter alia, on page 15, line 16 to page 16, line 24 and page 17, lines 9-16. On pages 15 and 16, it is seen that the ether compound plays a role in buffering electric charges when magnetic materials are present. In addition, when external additives are mixed with the toner particles, the ether compound functions to leak excess electric charges and reduces any repulsion between the toner particles and the external additives.

In the Examples, as shown typically in Example 1, toner particles are mixed with external additives and the like, to obtain Toner (1). As noted on page 109, lines 16-

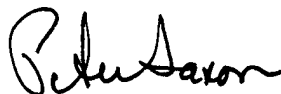
20, the contents of the ether compound in Toner (1) was 150 ppm. This means that the term "ppm" represents the content of the ether compound based on the total weight of the toner, including toner particles, external additives, and the like.

The Examiner's attention is also directed to pertinent disclosure on page 117, lines 3-7 and 15-19; page 117, lines 126 to page 118, lines 2; page 118, lines 13-17; page 119, lines 1-3 and 14-18 and page 121, lines 9-12 and 20-23. Accordingly, it is submitted the objection should be withdrawn.

There being no additional rejections, it is submitted that the claims should be allowed and that the case should be passed to issue.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Saxon", written over a horizontal line.

Peter Saxon
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 24,947

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-3801
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

NY_549515v1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Hawley's
Condensed Chemical
Dictionary

THIRTEENTH EDITION

Revised by
Richard J. Lewis, Sr.



JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC.

New York • Chichester • Weinheim • Brisbane • Singapore • Toronto

Properties: Heavy, crystalline powder. D 3.1, mp 921C, deliquescent. Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

potassium undecylenate.



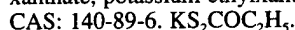
Properties: Finely divided, white powder. Decomposes above 250C. Limited solubility in most organic solvents; soluble in water.

Hazard: Toxic in high concentration.

Use: Bacteriostat and fungistat in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

potassium wolframate. See potassium tungstate.

potassium xanthate. (potassium ethyldithiocarbonate; potassium xanthogenate; potassium ethyl xanthate; potassium ethylxanthogenate).



Properties: Colorless or light-yellow crystals. D 1.558 (21.5C). Soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Derivation: Reaction of potassium ethylate and carbon disulfide.

Hazard: Toxic by ingestion.

Use: Fungicide for soil treatment, reagent in analytical chemistry.

potassium zinc iodide. (zinc potassium iodide). $\text{ZnI}_2 \cdot \text{KI}$.

Properties: Colorless crystals. Very hygroscopic.

Use: Analysis (testing for alkaloids).

potassium zinc sulfate. See zinc potassium sulfate.

potassium zirconifluoride. See zirconium potassium fluoride.

potassium zirconium chloride. See zirconium potassium chloride.

potassium zirconium sulfate. See zirconium potassium sulfate.

potentiator. A term used in the flavor and food industries to characterize a substance that intensifies the taste of a food product to a far greater extent than does an enhancer. The most important of these are the 5'-nucleotides. They are approved by FDA. Their effective concentration is measured in parts per billion, whereas that of an enhancer such as MSG is in parts per thousand. The effect is thought to be due to synergism. Potentiators do not add any taste of their own, but intensify the taste response to substances already present in the food. See enhancer; seasoning; flavor.

pot life. See adhesive working life.

potting compound. See encapsulation.

pour point. (1) The lowest temperature at which a liquid will flow when a test container is inverted. (2) The temperature at which an alloy is cast.

pour point depressant. An additive for lubricating and automotive oils that lowers the pour point (or increases the flow point) by 11.0C. The agents now generally used are polymerized higher esters of acrylic acid derivatives. They are most effective with low-viscosity oils.

powder. Any solid, dry material of extremely small particle size ranging down to colloidal dimensions, prepared either by comminuting larger units (mechanical grinding), combustion (carbon black, lampblack), or precipitation via a chemical reaction (calcium carbonate, etc.). Powders that are so fine that the particles cannot be detected by rubbing between thumb and forefinger are called impalpable. Typical materials used in powder form are cosmetics, inorganic pigments, metals, plastics (molding powders), dehydrated dairy products, pharmaceuticals, and explosives. Metal powders are used to make specialized equipment by sintering and pressing (powder metallurgy), as well as sprayed coatings and paint pigments (aluminum, bronze). Thermoplastic polymers in powder form are used in a technology known as powder molding, and thermosetting polymers are used in the sprayed coatings field for autos, machinery, and other industrial applications in which they have many advantages over sprayed solvent coatings. See metal, powdered; carbon black; black powder.

powder of Algaroth. A mixture of SbOCl and Sb_2O_3 .
Use: To prepare tartar emetic.

powder metallurgy. See metal, powdered; sintering.

ppb. Abbreviation for parts per billion.

ppm. Abbreviation for parts per million.

Pr. (1) Symbol for praseodymium. (2) Informal abbreviation for propyl.

pralidoxime methiodide. See 2-pyridine aldoxime methiodide.

Prandtl number. For any substance, the ratio of the viscosity to the thermal conductivity. The lower the number, the higher the convection capacity of the substance. This ratio is important in heat and chemical engineering calculations.

praseodymia. See praseodymium oxide; rare earth.

praseodymium. Pr. Metallic element of atomic number 59, group IIIB of the periodic table, one of